

Corporation of Accrington.

With the

Medical Officer of Health's Compliments.*

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
TOWN HALL,
ACCRINGTON.

Borough of



Accrington.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
FOR THE YEAR 1920.

ARTHUR GREENHALGH,

M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Sanitary Authority of the Borough of Accrington.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough, for the year ending 31st December, 1920.

The population at the middle of the year 1920 has been estimated to be 45,398, and this figure has been used in calculating the various rates contained in this Report

The arrangement of this Report is somewhat different from previous Reports, and follows the plan suggested in the memorandum from the Ministry of Health, the design of which is to make Reports from different districts more easily comparable with one another.

The most arresting figure in the year's statistics as compared with those of the immediately preceeding years, is the great increase in the number of registered births. This number was 868, as against 612, the average of the three preceeding years, that is an increase of 42% on that average. The average number for the four years before the war was 854, from this we appear to be coming back in this particular to the conditions of peace.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year 1920 was 606, comparing this number with 632, the average of the four years 1911 to 1914, we gain to the extent of over 4%. This is a fact I would not have expected, the scars left by the war must have shortened

the lives of many people who were non-combatants and also of the men who have been demobilised after service in the war, so to find that we have fewer deaths this year than the average of the four years preceeding the war must be considered as distinctly satisfactory.

Despite all the care and attention which the Infant Welfare Committee have given to their all important problem, the figure results of the year when compared with those of other parts of the country must leave us not at all satisfied. This year our Infant Mortality figure which means the number of deaths per thousand births works out at 96, in 1919 it was 114, the three preceeding years average 92, and on looking over pre-war years I can find only one year when it was better than the present year, and that was in 1912, a remarkable year as regards mortality statistics ; but when we compare our 96 in 1920, with 80 for the whole of England and Wales, and 75 for the City of London, we are called to consider what is the cause for this great difference. Certainly we are improving but not quite so fast as some other parts of the Country.

Our greatest loss is due to premature birth and congenital debility, no less than 39 of the 84 deaths of infants have been certified as due to this cause and 48 of the 84 have died before they have lived one month. Some of these lives could be saved ; home treatment is not sufficiently educated or equipped to deal with such a difficult problem. Nothing short of the establishment of a Nursing Home where this class of infants can be sent for the care and special nursing that their condition requires, will bring our infant mortality figure down to the dimensions which the Chairman of the Infant Welfare Committee mentioned (50) in his preliminary address to the newly formed Committee, as a goal to aim at.

The shortage of houses has led to a great deal of inconvenience, and often to the establishment of home conditions not at all conducive to good health, I mean overcrowding, especially as regards bedroom accommodation, so far the death returns have not been affected, but every one knows that overcrowded bedrooms must have a detrimental effect upon the health of the occupants.

The scavenging of the Borough has been a most difficult problem on account of the very great increase in the amount of ashes, due to the bad coal, and to the increasing difficulties of dealing with the refuse when collected. The destructors are below our needs, and our emergency tips are a long way off and awkwardly situated, the inevitable result has been that an undesirable amount of refuse has had to lie in and about the ashbins of the Borough. Householders can, if they will take the trouble, greatly minimise the danger of this state of things by always burning in their own fires things which will putrify ; from dry ashes, though undesirable, there is not much danger.

The Health Committee and the Sanitary Staff are doing what they can to find a remedy, and for the present we must draw some satisfaction from the reflection that the death-rate is a bit down and the birth-rate quite good

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR GREENHALGH,

Medical Officer of Health

NATURAL & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Population.—The census taken in 1911, shows the population to be 45,031. The Registrar General estimates the population at the middle of 1920, to be 45,398.

Rates and Rateable Value.—The General District Rate for the year ending March, 1921, is 6/4 in the £, and the Poor Rate is 8/8 in the £.

The Assessable Value for the District Rate is £200,304 7s. 6d.

The Rateable Value for the Poor Rate is £209,076 5s. 0d.

PHYSICAL FEATURES & GENERAL CHARACTERS OF THE DISTRICT.

Accrington is built upon the banks of the small River Hyndburn which divides the town into Old Accrington on the north side, and New Accrington on the south side. The Hyndburn joins the River Calder near the village of Read. The Calder joins the River Ribble about a mile west of Whalley at a spot near Hacking Hall. The River Ribble afterwards passes through Preston to join the sea near Lytham. On the east side Accrington is bounded by abruptly rising ground, beginning with the Coppice, 800 ft., Moleside, 1,000 ft., and Hambledon, 1,343 ft., above the level of the sea, rising in steps like a stair-case for a giant. On the west side of the town the ground rises up to the Haslingden Moors, over 1,000 ft. The door-step of the Town Hall, which is in the centre of the town, is about 441 ft. above sea level.

Area.—The area of Accrington comprises 3,426 acres.

Occupation.—The prevailing occupations are cotton weaving and cotton spinning. The manufacture of cotton spinning machinery by the great firm of Howard & Bullough Ltd., Calico printing by F. W. Grafton & Co., Broad Oak Works, and Steiner & Co., Turkey Red Dye Works. Plastic brick making is carried on extensively on the outskirts of the Borough.

Hospital Accommodation.—Hospital accommodation is provided by the Victoria Hospital for Surgical and Medical cases, there being 50 beds. Infectious Diseases are provided for by arrangements with the Bury Joint Hospital Board, and provision for smallpox is provided for by the Corporation Hospital at Baxenden. A branch of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nursing Association has for over twenty years rendered very efficient service in the home nursing of sickness. At the present time three nurses are employed.

New Houses.—During the year one new house has been certified as fit for occupation as against none for 1919, one for 1918, four for 1917, eight for 1916, 42 for 1915, 136, for 1914, and 161 for 1913.

Deaths.—583 deaths (283 males and 300 females) have been registered in the Borough during the year, giving a crude death-rate equal to 12.84 per 1,000 of the estimated population per annum.

Six deaths were “uncertified” either by the Coroner or by a registered practitioner, four males and two females; 28 deaths, 21 males and seven females, have been certified by the Coroner.

The report from Mr. Townsend, the Cemetery Registrar, states that he has received for interment 43 infants who have not been born alive.

Death-Rate Corrected.—Arrangements have been made by the Registrar General for the list of births and deaths which have occurred outside the districts of their “fixed or usual residence,” to be sent to their rightful district Medical Officers for inclusion in their statistics. In the case of Accrington, this list amounts to 51 deaths and seven births to be included, and 28 deaths excluded.

The total deaths appertaining to the Borough are as follows :

Deaths occurring in the Borough (excluding 53 in the Victoria Hospital, and excluding 4 other deaths of “non-residents”	526
Total deaths in Victoria Hospital	53
Less deaths of persons in Victoria Hospital residing outside the Borough (non-residents)	24
Deaths of Accrington residents in Victoria Hospital	29
Deaths of Accrington residents occurring outside the Borough :—	
Moorland House, Rawtenstall	30
Blackburn	6
Blackpool	1
Burnley	1
Darwen	1
Grange	1
Halifax	1
Lancaster	1
Manchester	4
Preston	4
Prestwich	1
	— 51
	606
	<u>606</u>

giving a corrected death-rate of 13.34 per 1,000 per annum, as against 15.41 for the year 1919.

The following were the crude death-rates for England and Wales during 1919 :—

England and Wales	12.4	per 1,000 living.
96 Great Towns (including London)	12.5	„
148 Smaller Towns	11.3	„
London	12.4	„
Accrington : Crude	12.8	„
„ Corrected	13.3	„
Accrington :—		
Crude annual death-rate per 1,000	12.8	
Corrected „ „ (including 51 deaths outside the Borough, and excluding 24 “ non-residents ” at the Victoria Hospital, and 4 others)	13.3	
Births —Males	403	
Females	465	
		868
Deaths—Males	297	
Females	309	
		606
Excess of births over deaths.....		262
Deaths of infants under one year of age	84	
giving an Infant Mortality per 1,000 births of .	96.77	

The total number of corrected births, deaths, natural increase, infant deaths and infant mortality for the past twelve years are as follows :—

	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Decrease	Infant deaths	Infant Mortality
1920 ...	868 ...	606 ...	262 ...	— ...	84 ...	96.77
1919 ...	640 ...	673 ...	— ...	33 ...	73 ...	114.06
1918 ...	611 ...	601 ...	10 ...	— ...	57 ...	93.28
1917 ...	585 ...	565 ...	20 ...	— ...	56 ...	95.72
1916 ...	728 ...	543 ...	185 ...	— ...	65 ...	89.28
1915 ...	751 ...	650 ...	101 ...	— ...	78 ...	103.86
1914 ...	884 ...	640 ...	244 ...	— ...	104 ...	117.64
1913 ...	894 ...	647 ...	247 ...	— ...	104 ...	116.33
1912 ...	847 ...	532 ...	315 ...	— ...	65 ...	76.74
1911 ...	792 ...	711 ...	81 ...	— ...	143 ...	180.55
1910 ...	926 ...	600 ...	326 ...	— ...	101 ...	109.07
1909 ...	946 ...	679 ...	267 ...	— ...	117 ...	123.68

Births.—868 births—403 males and 465 females—have been registered, giving a birth-rate equal to 19.11 per 1,000 per annum.

The following table shows an analysis allocated to the eight wards of the Borough, specifying legitimate and illegitimate :—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
West Ward	96	3	99
Central Ward	90	11	101
North Ward	119	2	121
Peel Park Ward	108	5	113
East Ward	112	18	130
South Ward	98	1	99
Higher Antley Ward ...	78	2	80
Spring Hill Ward	114	4	118
Outward transfers.....	2	5	7
	817	51	868

Infant Mortality.—This term means the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births registered during the year. There have been 868 births registered, and 84 deaths, which works out to an infant mortality of 96.77.

The infantile death-rates for England and Wales during 1920, are as follows :—

England and Wales	80
96 Great Towns (including London) ...	85
148 Smaller Towns	80
London	75
Accrington	96

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

Water.—All parts of the Borough enjoy a continuous supply of good and plentiful water from the Accrington District Gas & Water Board. The reservoirs are situated at Burnley Road, Dean Clough, and Mitchell's, and in addition to these there is an almost endless supply of deep well water at the Board's pumping station at Altham, which is connected by iron pipes with the Burnley Road reservoir.

Rivers and Streams.—No action was taken, except scavenging of the River Hyndburn.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The character and sufficiency of the arrangements for drainage, sewerage and sewage disposal are well carried out by the Accrington & Church Joint Sewage Board. All parts of the Borough except a small portion of Higher Baxenden are efficiently supplied with sewers, and the disposal of the drainage at the Coppy Clough Works by bacterial filtration is among the best in the country.

Closet Accommodation.—The Sanitary Inspector's report herewith, has a summary of the different kinds of closets at present in the Borough, and also an account of the conversions.

Schools.—The report on the Routine Inspection has been published before this. It is only necessary to state here that the health conditions of the schools have been well attended to. A continuous supply of good water has been maintained at each and every school in the Borough and the regular cleaning of the schools has been satisfactorily carried out.

FOOD.

Milk Supply.—By far the greater proportion of the milk supplied to the Borough is produced locally, and is of good quality. The taking of samples is carried out by the Police Force. Only a few purveyors of milk other than cow keepers carry on business in the Borough. On one occasion during the year a few cases of diarrhoea in one district seemed to point to a tainted supply from one farm. A bacteriological examination of the milk from this source was made but no fault with the milk was found. I investigated this milk supply very carefully, and found that the farmer sometimes used his rain water stored in tanks for the washing of his kits, no further cases of diarrhoea occurred after this practise was discontinued.

Milk (Mothers & Children) Order, 1919.—A free supply within the prescribed limits in cases where the income of the family, after deducting the amount paid for rent, does not exceed 9/- per head per week.

A supply at half cost, in cases where the income of the family exceeds 9/- but does not exceed 10/- per head per week.

Free or assisted supplies will be immediately discontinued unless the persons concerned continue to take their normal supply of milk for their respective families in addition to the extra quantity allowed them by the Committee.

During 1920, 53 families were supplied with one pint of free milk daily. Periods extending from 1 month to 12 months. Supplied only to nursing mothers and infants fed on cows milk, also expectant mothers, the last three weeks of pregnancy.

PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Zymotic Diseases.—The seven principal Zymotic Diseases have caused 17 deaths, giving a Zymotic death-rate of .35. Measles 3, Typhoid Fever 0, Smallpox 0, Erysipelas 1, Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 8, and Whooping Cough 3.

Scarlet Fever.—The above disease has been unusually prevalent during the year, 66 cases have been notified and 2 deaths were certified as due to this cause.

Diphtheria.—Notifications of this disease number 39, and eight deaths have been recorded. During the year an adequate supply of anti-diphtheritic serum, free to all doctors attending patients suspected of suffering from this disease in the Borough, has been kept at the Police Station, available at all times, also outfits for obtaining swabs and afterwards a bacteriological examination of the swabs has been maintained, this has been much appreciated by the doctors.

Smallpox.—No notifications have been received during the year, and the M.O.H. has not been called upon to vaccinate or re-vaccinate any cases under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

Typhoid Fever.—One case was notified during the year. After consultation with the doctor the case was removed to Bury Joint Hospital. No deaths occurred from the disease.

Puerperal Fever.—Three cases were notified, one of which was a non-resident. One death was recorded.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Notification of 8 cases were received, all of which were visited. In only one case a slight opacity in the right eye resulted, in all the other cases a complete cure was effected.

At our disinfecting station we have adequate arrangement for the cleansing and disinfecting of verminous persons and their belongings, but during the year no cases have occurred.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculous diseases of all kinds have been responsible for 37 deaths, as against 38 for 1919, and 55 for 1918. The death certificates indicate that 28 deaths were due to affections of the lungs, 3 to affections of the membrane of the brain, and the remaining 6 to affections of the other organs.

The following cases of Tuberculosis have been notified during the year.

47 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

19 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis.

I believe that medical practitioners carry out the notification of tuberculosis quite faithfully, and welcome and avail themselves of the valuable assistance of the Tuberculosis Officer by consultation over early or doubtful cases in order to secure early diagnosis.

Cancer.—Cancer has caused 61 deaths, as against an average of 46 for the last 10 years.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—The inspection of midwives is carried out by the County Authorities.

The arrangements for carrying out the work of Maternity and Child Welfare is under the guidance of a special Committee of the Council which meets at 2-45 p.m. on the first Thursday of every month. Alderman Rawson, the Chairman of the Health Committee is Chairman of this Committee. The M.O.H. is officer in charge and attends for consultation with the mothers or expectant mothers at the weekly meeting at the Centre on Thursday afternoons from 3 p.m. to 5 o'clock.

His staff is made up as follows :—

Miss Munro, the senior nurse devotes the whole of her time to this and ancillary work, such as the care of children under school age. Three other nurses, Miss Wadsworth, Miss Dixon, and Miss Gleadell, who divide their time between Infant Welfare work and the School Medical Service, and Miss Diggle, who gives one half of her time as secretary to the scheme and the other half to the general office work of the Health Department. This staff is greatly helped in carrying out its duties by the voluntary and devoted assistance of three ladies co-opted on the Infant Welfare Committee, viz. :—Mrs. Dewhurst, Mrs. Welsh, and Mrs. Grime, and others who come in to help them as occasion needs. Mrs. Dewhurst devotes herself on Thursday afternoons to superintending the sale of infant foods, while Mrs. Welsh and Mrs. Grime see to it that any mother shall be provided with a cup of tea and a biscuit at a charge of one penny, in addition to this they materially help on the success of the work by their kindly interest in the welfare of the babies and their ability to direct mothers how to find the advice they need when such occasion occurs.

The following table gives an account of the visits paid by the mothers to the Thursday afternoon meetings.

204 mothers	1 visit	204
121 "	2 "	242
69 "	3 "	207
53 "	4 "	212
45 "	5 "	225
34 "	6 "	204
24 "	7 "	168
23 "	8 "	184
25 "	9 "	225
9 "	10 "	90
11 "	11 "	121
12 "	12 "	144
12 "	13 "	156
9 "	14 "	126
10 "	15 "	150
6 "	16 "	96
2 "	17 "	34
3 "	18 "	54
2 "	19 "	38
3 "	20 "	60
1 "	21 "	21
1 "	22 "	22
3 "	23 "	69
3 "	24 "	72
1 "	25 "	25
4 "	26 "	104
1 "	27 "	27
2 "	28 "	56
1 "	29 "	29
3 "	30 "	90
1 "	31 "	31
1 "	33 "	33
<hr/> 699 mothers with		<hr/> 3519 visits.

Number of Thursday afternoons Clinic was open 50

Average attendances 70

Miss Munro is on duty every morning of the week from 9 to 11 o'clock at the Centre, to give advice to any mother or expectant mother, weigh babies, or to bring their case to the notice of the Medical Officer who is connected by telephone with the Centre.

Hospital beds are available at the Victoria Hospital for cases of abnormal labour that cannot satisfactorily be treated at home. The hospital at Moorlands, under the governance of the Guardians is available for voluntary cases of confinement at a fee of £2 2s. od. per week.

No special arrangements have been made for dealing with the cases of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, although the matter has been considered by a voluntary society. The provision of suitable premises was found so costly that no progress was made.

Notification of Births Act, 1917.—The accompanying table shows:—(1)—Number of births registered. (2)—Infants born. (3)—Births notified during the first 36 hours. (4)—Births not notified but found out later.

	Infants registered during 1920.	Infants born Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1920.	Births notified.	Births not notified.
January	88	89	51	38
February.....	75	81	48	33
March	78	77	64	13
April	77	88	66	22
May	89	80	64	16
June	76	67	54	13
July	47	67	51	16
August	83	69	54	15
September	43	56	45	11
October	69	72	63	9
November	64	58	47	11
December	72	63	55	8
Outward transfers	7	...	...	...
	868	867	662	205
=====				
76% notified.				

Infant Deaths.—84 Infant Deaths have been registered during the year of which 28 occurred under one week, and 46 during the first four weeks of life: that is, over 54%

of the total deaths have occurred before the end of the first four weeks. The percentage for each of the last ten years is as follows :—

1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
54%	46%	42%	51%	43%	37%	37%	32%	52%	24%

The first month of life is, and always will be, the most difficult for an infant to live through, after this the powers of resistance greatly increase and it becomes able to resist, put up with, thrive upon, or be happy with the kind of treatment it is subjected to by the varying circumstances and intelligence of its guardians. My experience at the Infant Welfare meetings on Thursday afternoons convinces me that a large proportion of the infants brought there for weighing and advice are in the class of those who are very happy with the treatment afforded to them by their guardians.

The regular weekly weighing of a baby affords the mother one of the very best guides as to her infant's progress. The Thursday afternoon attendances this year have been more than double those of the year 1919. In 1919, 359 different mothers paid 1,192 visits. In 1920, 699 different mothers paid 3,519 visits, a very satisfactory increase, almost double the number of mothers and nearly three times the number of attendances. I am satisfied that these meetings are not only agreeable but helpful to the mothers of the Borough.

I have stated previously, that Miss Munro is on duty from 9 to 11 a.m. every morning—Monday to Friday—at the Ambulance Drill Hall, to weigh babies and to give advice to nursing and expectant mothers, and to carry out minor treatments prescribed by doctors. These attendances we call morning visits, to distinguish them from the Thursday afternoon attendances. For various reasons some mothers find this time more agreeable to their circumstances. During 1919, such attendances numbered 400, in 1920, the number went up to over 600.

Of the 868 births registered, I have been able to analyse the circumstances of 856, the other 12 having probably emigrated before particulars could be obtained. The mothers of these 856 infants as regards occupation are reported to me by the nurses as follows :—284 mill hands; 38 other occupations, 534 housewives. It will come as a surprise to most of us that 62% of the babies born have had the advantage of having mothers who stay

at home, and have not been tied to a bell. In addition to this I am able to report that prospective mothers in the industrial class have ceased work as follows:—

Mill Hands.

No. of mothers working up to				1st month:	3 mothers.
"	"	"	"	2nd	11
"	"	"	"	3rd	17
"	"	"	"	4th	33
"	"	"	"	5th	30
"	"	"	"	6th	68
"	"	"	"	7th	53
"	"	"	"	8th	48
"	"	"	"	9th	21
					<hr/>
					284
					<hr/>

Other Occupations.

No. of mothers working up to				1st month:	no mothers.
"	"	"	"	2nd	1
"	"	"	"	3rd	5
"	"	"	"	4th	6
"	"	"	"	5th	9
"	"	"	"	6th	3
"	"	"	"	7th	6
"	"	"	"	8th	5
"	"	"	"	9th	3
					<hr/>
					38
					<hr/>

Of the 856 babies referred to above it was found that there were:

348	mothers with	1st baby
212	"	2nd
124	"	3rd
69	"	4th
34	"	5th
23	"	6th
17	"	7th
12	"	8th
7	"	9th
6	"	10th
2	"	11th
1	"	12th
1	"	18th

856 mothers.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—During the year 43 samples were purchased in the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, of which the following are details :—

Articles Purchased.	Number Analysed.	FORMAL.		INFORMAL.		Refer. No.	Action taken.
		Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.		
Milk	31	29	1	...	1	1516 1488	Prosecuted fined £10/15- Informal
Butter	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	43	41	1	...	1	...	...

PUBLIC HEALTH, MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

Milk and Cream sold as Preserved Cream :—

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk	31	Nil.

**Proceedings taken in connection with the supervision of Factories,
Workshops, etc.**

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS
OF NUISANCES.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries).	18	1	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries).	93	...	...
WORKPLACES	206	...	...
TOTAL	317	1	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects			Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness.....	...	...	...	...
Want of Ventilation .....	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors .....	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	4	4	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient.....	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	...	...
Not separate for sexes .....	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (S. 10.) .....	...	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	4	4	...	...
Other Offences	3	3	...	...
TOTAL	12	12	...	...

Table showing Birth and Death Rates in certain Towns in 1920.

NAME.	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infants' Deaths per 1000 Births.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Respiratory Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malignant Disease Death Rate.	Average Death Rate for the last 10 years.
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	45,179	25.3	14.3	119.7	0.9	3.7	...	...	...	...
Blackburn	140,000	20.1	12.7	110.0	0.5	3.03	0.58	0.20	1.22	...
Burnley	105,030	23.9	14.16	129.	.65	2.21	.72	.35	1.11	...
Burton-on-Trent	49,582	26.2	11.7	68.	.46	1.49	.92	.44	1.27	...
Carlisle	57,697	24.7	12.5	80.	.35	1.1	.63	.26	1.08	14.9
Crewe	47,458	22.3	11.7	85.	.42	1.3	.78	.5	1.18	12.6
Darwen	39,182	21.56	13.0	93.	.12	2.27	.59	.30	1.35	15.0
Keighley	40,642	19.5	15.4	87.	.49	2.74	1.08	.19	1.42	14.5
Lancaster	38,473	25.0	13.0	78.	.26	2.01	.94	.26	1.20	14.2
Padiham	12,903	22.3	12.4	83.	.85	...	.54	.54	.85	15.5
Southport	70,000	17.26	13.50	54.	.20	1.57	.63	.11	1.76	14.3
Wigan	90,866	30.6	15.9	124.	1.81	3.74	.83	.19	.91	17.16
Oswaldtwistle	14,942	23.2	12.5	69.	.40	2.07	.66	.19	1.05	14.7
Clayton-le-Moors	8,789	21.7	12.7	94.	.11	2.9	.56	.8	1.2	14.6
Church	6,732	25.1	12.3	88.	.74	1.9	.29	...	1.3	14.8
Accrington	45,398	19.1	13.3	96.7	.48	0.06	0.61	0.19	1.34	13.74

TABLE (C).

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1920.
BOROUGH OF ACCRINGTON.*Medical Officer of Health :—*

A. GREENHALGH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. *Salary and Bonus*
as M.O.H., 31.12.1920 £150

Is he a whole-time Officer ?—No.

Inspector of Nuisances :—

R. DIGGLE, A.R. San. I., M.S.I.A., M.I.C.S. *Salary as Inspector,*
31.12.1920 £299

Amount of Bonus £212

Is he a whole-time Officer ?—Yes.

(Appointed Superintendent of Abattoirs, Destructors and Cleansing.)

Assistant Inspector of Nuisances :—

J. A. HINDLE, A.R. San. I. *Salary as Assistant Inspector,* 31.12.
1920 £150

Amount of Bonus £138

What is the character of the Hospital Accommodation ?

For Small-pox.—Corrugated Iron Building.

For other Infectious Diseases.—Cases are removed to the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, by agreement.

*Is it Joint or otherwise ?—Small-pox Hospital belongs to Accrington.
Annual fee paid for other cases removed to Bury Joint Hospital.

*If you have the joint use of Isolation Hospital belonging to some other Authority, state nature of "Agreement," or "Arrangement."

Is any Retaining Fee paid ?

No. of Beds available for your District ?

For Small-pox, 24. For other Infectious Diseases.—*Nil.*

Disinfection :—

No. of Houses disinfected ?—148. Method ? Formalin Spray and fumigation.

Are Houses disinfected after (a) Phthisis ?—Yes. (b) Measles ?—No.

† Apparatus used for Clothing, Bedding, &c. (steam or otherwise) ? Steam (by Goddard, Massey).

No. of Articles disinfected ?—982.

Where is Apparatus situated ? Hyndburn Road Depot, within District.

† If Apparatus at Hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of Clothing, Bedding, &c., of Patients not removed to the Hospital ?—No apparatus.

If not, please state how disinfection of Clothing, &c., in these cases is carried out.

Apparatus at Hyndburn Road deals with all clothing, bedding, &c., of patients *not* removed.

Are any Diseases notifiable other than those which are compulsorily notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Chicken Pox, &c.)? Yes.

If so, what are they? Pneumonia and Malaria.

What Diseases have been specially prevalent?—Scarlet Fever.

Period?—Throughout the year.

No. of times School Closure adopted?—Nil. For what disease?—Nil.

‡ No. of Special Reports made under Art. XIX. (15 and 16) Sanitary Officers' Order, 1910?—Nil.

‡ Copies of Special Reports should be forwarded to the County Council under Art. XIX. (16).

Bacteriological Examinations. No. of Specimens examined: Blood, Nil.

Throat Swabs, 6; Sputum, 3; Swabs for Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Nil. Milk, 1; Others, 1.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin Order, 1910.

Is a supply of Anti-toxin kept *within* the district?—Yes.

If so, where?—Police Station. Amount used during 1920?—116,000 units.

“The Housing Acts, 1890 to 1919.”

Has your Authority determined the procedure to be adopted for the inspection of your District as required by Article I. of the Regulations of 2nd Sept., 1910? Yes.

Has your Authority prepared, as required by Article I. (3) a list of dwelling-houses, the “early inspection of which is, in the opinion of the M.O.H., desirable”? Yes.

Has your Authority designated an officer to undertake the special inspection of houses and to keep the records stipulated by Articles (II.) and (III.)? Yes.

What officer has been so designated? Inspector of Nuisances.

Have the necessary books, forms, &c., for keeping the required records been obtained Yes.

Are these kept up-to-date? Yes.

Action taken in 1920 under the Housing Acts:—

No. of Dwelling-houses specially inspected during 1920 under Sec. 17 of the Act of 1909, *i.e.*, with a view to ascertaining whether any dwelling-houses are unfit for human habitation?.. Nil.

Have the *particulars* of these inspections, as specified in Article II. (1) to (8), and Article III. (1) to (8), of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, been fully recorded?

No. of Dwelling-houses considered unfit for human habitation ? ..	Nil.
No. of Representations to Authority with a view to making Closing Orders ?	Nil.
No. of Closing Orders made ?	Nil.
No. of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied without making Closing Orders ?	8
No. of Dwelling-houses put into a fit state of habitation after making Closing Orders ?	2
No. of Dwelling-houses demolished ?	Nil.
General character of defects found to exist ?—Defective roofs and want of general repair.	
Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for purposes of the Housing Acts. (<i>Not</i> including inspections <i>re</i> Nuisances, &c. See Note!.)...	10

NOTE.—The above particulars are required to be included in Medical Officers' Annual Reports by the Housing (Inspection of District Regulations), 1910.

† Visits to houses for purposes other than the Housing Acts should not be included here.

If your Authority has a Housing Scheme, state what stage had been reached on December 31st, 1920.

Site to accommodate 200 houses agreed to be purchased.

No. of houses built during 1920 by private enterprise ? 1

Source of Water Supply—Dean Clough, Mitchell's, and Burnley Road Reservoirs, in addition to a copious supply of deep well water from Altham.

What is its condition ? Good.

Possibilities of contamination ? Nil.

Any insufficiency, and where ? Nil.

Nature of extension (if any) during the year ? Nil.

Are Scavenging and Removal of House Refuse carried out satisfactorily for whole of district ? Yes.

How performed (state whether by Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses) ? Sanitary Authority.

If Privy Middens exist, are they emptied by day or night ? Day.

How is the Refuse disposed of ? Burnt.

Has a Destructor been provided ?—Yes, Horsefall 6-cell. If so. where ?
Off Argyle Street (within district).

Sewage Disposal Works. Method of Treatment ?..Bacterial Filter Beds.

What is the character of the Drainage System ? Good.

Any developments during year ? Nil.

Areas, or Townships, without proper drainage system ?..Higher Baxenden.

Action taken—Drain Testing, Flushing, &c. ? Application of smoke test.

Action taken with regard to the Pollution of Streams ? Nil.

Canal Boats: Number Inspected ? Nil.

Number of Infringements of Acts ? Nil.

What is the condition of the Bakehouses ? Good. No. ? 57.

What is the condition of Slaughter-houses ? Good. No. ?
No. Registered ? 3. No. Licensed ? 3. Has a Public Abattoir been
provided ? Yes.

What is the condition of Lodging-houses ? Good. No. ? 4.
Are they Registered ? Yes.

What is the Sanitary condition of the Schools ? Good.
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected ? Yes.
What is their condition ? Good.

Have Regulations been made under the Order of the L.G.B. ? Yes.
Are they enforced ? Yes.

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow ?

(a) Where cows are habitually grazed ? 600

(b) Where cows are *not* habitually grazed ? 800

Cowkeepers—

Total No. of Cowkeepers ? 40. No. on Register ? 40. No. of
Inspections during year ? 106.

Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers).

Total No. of Dairymen or Milk Purveyors ? 14. No. on Register ? 14
(other than Cowkeepers)

Any arrangements for veterinary inspection of dairy cows ?

A Veterinary Inspector appointed to examine all milk cows.

Action taken (if any) as to tuberculous milk ? Nil.

Inspection of Food—Amount condemned or surrendered as unfit for
human consumption—

(a) Tuberculous carcasses and parts ?

(a) Carcasses 7, weight, 2,035 lbs., parts—36 sets of organs.

(b) Diseased, unsound, or unwholesome meat (*other than above*) ?

(b) Carcasses, 32 (including 30 Calves), weight, 2,555 lbs ;
Parts, 197 lbs. (mutton).

(c) Other foodstuffs ?

(c) Fruit, etc., 48 tins ; Sausages, 18-lbs ; 27 rabbits ; Fish,
2,706 lbs. ; Bacon, 17-lbs. ; Eggs, 124 in number ; Yeast,
27½ lbs. ; Ham, 2,016-lbs.

No. of Legal Proceedings and result ? Nil.

Notices served—Nuisances—

No. of Notices served ? Informal, 183. Statutory, 22. No. of
Nuisances abated ? 205.

No. of Legal Proceedings taken, and result ? Nil.

Closets and Ashpits—

Privy Middens :—No. of Middens ? 28. No. of Closets attached
to these Middens ? 28. No. of Pail Closets ? 960. No. of Dry
Ashpits (*excluding Middens*) ? 5,000 (estimated). No. of Fresh
Water Closets ? 1,290. No. of Portable Receptacles for refuse ?
1,732. No. of Waste Water Closets ? 9,244.

No. of Privy Closets converted during 1920 ?

To Fresh W.C.'s Nil.

To Waste W.C.'s Nil.

To Pails, &c. Nil.

No. of Pail Closets converted to

Fresh W.C.'s 17

Waste W.C.'s Nil.

No. of Waste W.C.'s converted to Fresh W.C.'s 1

Does Council contribute towards the cost of conversion? Yes.

If so, how much? £6 per closet.

What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for *new* property? Fresh water.

Smoke—

No. of Observations? Nil.

No. of Legal Proceedings taken and result? Nil.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?

1 Boiler, 3 minutes. 2 Boilers, 5 minutes. 3 Boilers, 7 minutes.

Has the Authority adopted—

“The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890”? Yes.

“The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907”? No.

“The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890”? Yes.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed by the Local Council? Yes.

State whether whole or part time? Whole time.

Qualifications of Health Visitor?

Three years general training; three years fever training, and C.M.B. certificate.

Has any, and if so what, action been taken by the Council respecting Child Welfare Work?

A Committee has been appointed, and the Centre is working well under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

The Notification of Births Act is in operation.

Has any scheme been prepared in regard to the Supply of Food and Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and of Milk for Infants?

Milk is supplied in necessitous cases.

Is there a District Nursing Association in the District? Yes.

How many District Nurses employed? 3

If so, does any arrangement exist between the Council and the Association in respect of Child Welfare Work? No.

If no such arrangement exists, does the Association voluntarily undertake Child Welfare Work? Yes.

Does the Association undertake—

(a) *Midwifery cases? No.

(b) Monthly Nursing? No.

* Attendance at confinement without a Medical Practitioner.

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1920 Nil.

Chief Sanitary requirements of District—Drainage of Higher Baxenden.

Signed, A. GREENHALGH,

11th May, 1921.

Medical Officer of Health.

**DEATHS OF ACCRINGTON RESIDENTS.
CAUSES OF DEATH.**

	Males	Females
1. Enteric Fever .....	..	..
2. Small-Pox .....	..	..
3. Measles	1	2
4. Scarlet Fever	1	1
5. Whooping Cough	1	2
6. Diphtheria and Croup	2	6
7. Influenza	17	12
8. Erysipelas	1	...
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	18	10
10. Tuberculous Meningitis	2	1
11. Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	2
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease	19	42
13. Rheumatic Fever.....	1	5
14. Meningitis	5	2
15. Organic Heart Disease	30	25
16. Bronchitis	26	28
17. Pneumonia (all forms)	27	13
18. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2
19. Diarrhoea, etc., (under 2 years)	5	1
20. Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....	...	1
21. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...
21A Alcoholism .....	...	...
22. Nephritis and Brights Disease	7	9
23. Puerperal Fever .....	...	1
24. Purpuration, apart from Puerperal Fever .....	...	1
25. Congenital Debility, etc.	20	19
26. Violence, apart from Suicide	5	3
27. Suicide	4	1
28. Other Defined Diseases	97	120
29. Causes ill-defined or unknown	2	...
	297	309
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age...	46	38
Total Births	403	465
Legitimate	377	440
Illegitimate.....	26	25

Population : 45,398.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1920.

RICHARD DIGGLE, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.,

Sanitary Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
ACCRINGTON.

**To the Sanitary Authority
of the Borough of Accrington.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, giving particulars of
the work done by this Department during the year 1920.

Summary of Inspections.

307	Visits to Nuisances.
342	„ Infectious Diseases.
147	„ Private Slaughterhouses.
196	„ Abattoirs.
106	„ Cowsheds and Dairies.
317	„ Factories and Workshops (including Bakehouses).
26	„ Houses under Rent Restriction Act.
20	„ „ „ Housing Acts.
49	„ Offensive Trades premises.
187	„ Lodging Houses.
36	„ Public Elementary Schools.
52	„ Garages (Petroleum licensing).

Summary of Defects, etc., Found.

Ashpit doors defective or deficient	31
Ashes receptacle deficient	1
Accumulations of manure.....	4
Animals improperly kept	1
Chimneys with defective flues	4
Closets insanitary	9
Drains blocked	11
Drains defective	2
Dampness due to defective pointing	11
Dampness due to defective chimneys	12
Deposit of rubbish	1
F.W.C. defective	1
Flushing water insufficient	1
Gutters defective	4
Gullies blocked	12
Houses dirty	1
Offensive Trade premises improperly used	1
" " inadequately ventilated	1
Plaster defective	1
Rainwater fallpipes defective	21
Soil-pipe blocked	1
Slopstone pipes defective	12
Trap defective	1
Tippers to W.W.C.'s defective	106
W.W.C.'s, blocked beyond the trap	14
Urinal insanitary	1

In addition to the above, 1,867 waste water closets were unstopped by Corporation workmen during the year. In connection with the foregoing defects 208 notices have been served—22 statutory and 185 informal—all of which have been complied with.

Housing Acts.

The very high cost of building materials still holds back to some extent much needed repairs and improvements to property. Inspections have been made during the year under the Acts, and action taken in 10 cases. In the case of eight houses defects were remedied without making Closing Orders, and the remaining two were remedied after Closing Orders had been served. The defects found consisted chiefly of the want of general repair and defective roofs.

There is a shortage of houses of suitable type, though the want is not felt so acutely as in some towns. The Council have agreed to the purchase of a site to accommodate 200 houses, and the scheme is in hand.

The bulk of the closet accommodation is on the waste water tipper system, and in previous reports I have pointed out the evils of this type of closet. Fresh water closets are now insisted upon whenever a change is made and in new houses, and during the year conversions to this type have been made as follows:—

From W.W.C. to F.W.C.	1
„ Pails „	17

A further number of dust bins have been substituted for tubs, etc., during the year, and there are now 1,732 in use as compared with 1,697 in the previous year, an increase of 35.

Sanitary Conveniences.

The approximate number of each type is as follows:—

Fresh Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Pails
1290	9244	960

Factory and Workshop Acts.

The number of inspections made and notices served, etc., will be found in the Medical Officer of Health's portion of the Report. Twelve complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories, and the matters referred to were remedied.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

Much attention has been given to the carrying out of the provisions of these Acts so far as they relate to this Department. No serious outbreak of disease has occurred locally and the handling of all cattle coming into the Borough on license has been supervised.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

Regulations made under the above Order are in force in the Borough, and inspections have been carried out regularly during the year. Notices requesting the cleansing and lime-washing of shippens twice yearly were again served, and I am pleased to report that there was very little ground for complaint.

Disinfection.

The following cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year :—

Diphtheria	39
Erysipelas	17
Scarlet Fever	66
Typhoid Fever	1
Puerperal Fever	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8
Malaria	3

Each case was visited and instructions given regarding precautionary measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Disinfection was afterwards carried out by Formaldehyde spray and fumigation of rooms, the bedding and clothing, etc., of the patients being taken away to our depot and there disinfected by steam. 131 rooms, 998 articles of clothing and bedding, 49 books and 8 schools were disinfected, and 140 articles of clothing and bedding destroyed.

Much use has again been made by the Public of the free issue of disinfectants, and during the year 8,811 issues have been made.

Slaughter Houses and Markets.

The Slaughter Houses and Markets have been kept under constant supervision, and the following foodstuffs were dealt with as being unfit for human consumption :—

Tuberculosis—Carcases, 7, weight, 2,035-lbs. ; parts—36 sets of organs.

Other diseases—Carcases, 32, (including 30 calves) weight, 2,555-lbs. ; parts—197-lbs. of mutton.

Other foodstuffs—Fruit, etc., 48 tins ; sausages, 18-lbs 27 rabbits ; fish, 2,706-lbs. ; bacon, 17-lbs. ; eggs, 124 in number ; yeast, 27½-lbs. ; ham 2,016-lbs.

Number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs :—

Year.	Beasts.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1918 ...	1969 ...	440 ...	15,311 ...	346
1919 ...	4,294 ...	513 ...	14,330 ...	644
1920 ...	4,235 ...	932 ...	21,003 ...	743

Number of slaughter houses in addition to the Public Abattoir in use in the Borough :—

	1914	January 1920	December 1920
Registered.....	3	3	3
Licensed	3	3	3

Offensive Trade Premises.

The above heading includes seven tripe dressers and one gut scraper, and the businesses are carried on satisfactorily. Two complaints were received during the year and the matters complained of were remedied.

Public Elementary Schools.

The Elementary Schools have frequently been inspected. They all receive periodical cleaning down during the Easter and July holidays. At such times the walls are swept down, and all furniture, other woodwork, and floors are washed. The closets, lavatories, etc., also receive close attention, and it is a pleasure to again report that the work has been satisfactorily carried out.

The Sanitary condition and the water supply of the schools are good.

Lodging Houses.

The Lodging Houses in the Borough have been regularly inspected; they are all well conducted, being kept in accordance with the Bye-laws and without cause for complaint.

Increase of Rent & Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

Since the above Act came in force during the year, numerous applications for certificates under section 2 (4) have been received from occupiers of property.

On receipt of such application, a house is inspected and a certificate given in accordance with the conditions found. In some cases the owner has been served with an informal notice directing that the property in question be put in a reasonable state of repair, and there has been little difficulty in getting work done. In the short time the Act has been in force it has been possible to persuade owners of property to carry out needy repairs quickly. Thus, so far as we, as a Sanitary Authority are concerned, I venture to think that a careful application of the Act is helpful.

The rights of tenants appear to be well guarded. At the same time there is plenty of scope for legislation which would protect owners of cottage property against undesirable and neglectful tenants.

Twenty-six Sanitary Certificates have been granted during the year.

Petroleum and Carbide Licensing.

There are now 44 premises on the Register. There appears to be due appreciation of the requirements of the Regulations on the part of licensees in observing the conditions under which licenses are granted, and there have been no complaints. Nine new licenses have been granted during the year.

Removal of House and Shop Refuse.

The number of dwellings in the Borough is estimated at 11,235, and the amount of refuse collected and removed to the Destructor was 13,782 tons, 12 cwts, and 1,476 tons (estimated) deposited on various tips, giving an average of 27 cwts. of refuse per house.

The total cost of collection and destruction of all refuse in 1914 was £2,281 13s. 7d., which works out to 4/- per ton, as compared with £6,701 10s. 8d., or 9/8.7d. per ton in 1920.

Costs are given in detail on the last page of my report.

The number of refuse receptacles emptied during the year, is as follows :—

Ashpits.	Ashtubs.	Ashbins.
42,524	16,188	76,961

Average number of applications received daily for ash receptacles to be emptied. :—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
5.54	8.67	9.96	7.23	7.42	7.40	3.03	4.00	1.83	1.93	2.30	1.93

Destructors.

During the year the capacity of the Destructor has been inadequate in dealing with the whole of the refuse, consequently, more refuse than was desirable has been taken to the various tips. The much needed reconstruction of the Destructor plant has been delayed from time to time owing to the war and the high cost of building materials, &c. I hope, however, that some progress will be made during the coming year so as to enable cleansing work to be carried out more efficiently and at less cost than present conditions will allow.

Lime Washing.

Lime washing continues to be encouraged among householders, and in order that this work may be carried out where necessary, brushes are lent out on application at the Health Office. A deposit of 2/6 is required to be left when a brush is borrowed, and a deduction of 2d. per day is charged out of the deposit for each day the brush is retained. Brushes have been lent out 329 times during the year.

Street Scavenging.

The number of men on the regular street cleansing staff is 29. Horse machine brushes are used for sweeping the main roads, a gang of men following the machine, the sweepings being collected and carted to the Depot. 16 men with handcarts are engaged in different parts of the town, collecting the usual street litter. These men are also engaged on one day each week collecting vegetable refuse from houses on their respective routes.

In addition to the refuse collected by handcarts, 1,850 loads of sweepings, and 1,284 loads of refuse from street gullies have been collected.

The wages for this Department during the year amounted to £4,181 14s. 2d., as against £1,664 2s. 10d. in 1914.

Salvage.

Special attention has been given during the year to the treatment and reclamation of waste. The plant installed at the Destructor for the treatment of waste materials includes machinery for converting fish into meal; an oil extractor for the reduction of oil from fish waste; clinker plant for the crushing and screening of clinker; four mortar mills, for the utilization of waste clinker; and a hydraulic press for the baling of old tins after de-tinning.

The fish plant is capable of treating a much larger quantity of waste fish than is produced in our own town, and in order to utilize the plant to its full capacity, arrangements have been made to collect fish waste from Blackburn, Darwen, Church, and Oswaldtwistle, also during the past six months about a hundred tons of this waste have been brought by rail from Fleetwood.

The amount realised from the sale of fish meal during the year is, £3,537, as against £1,742 in 1919.

Vegetable refuse is collected separately from householders weekly, and is utilised in the feeding of pigs, any surplus being dried and stored for use during the new potatoe season. The whole cost of collection is charged against the pig account.

All meat condemned or surrendered as unfit for human food has been treated in a suitable plant, and after extraction of the fat an excellent food is prepared which is suitable for cattle and poultry.

Old tins sorted from house refuse have been treated and sold for re-manufacture.

Other material sorted from refuse, together with the residuals etc., from the Destructor are shown in the following table :—

	T.	C.	Q.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	54	8	2	14	142	3	2			
String	0	8	0	23	2	18	9			
Scrap Tins	51	8	3	0	255	4	10			
Metal Polish Tins (840)	0	1	1	21	1	8	9			
Glass	10	1	1	2	23	1	1			
Jars & Bottles (4,150)					11	18	4			
Rags	0	11	1	15	4	5	10			
Bones	1	7	2	23	13	8	1			
Fat	0	14	0	12	69	13	5			
Fish Meal	179	19	3	15	3537	9	0			
Fish Bone Meal	0	4	1	13	5	2	0			
Vegetable Meal	1	4	2	0	18	12	10			
Meat Meal	1	14	2	14	43	5	8			
Pig Hair	0	3	2	4	3	14	2			
Manure (Street sweepings, etc.) ...	811	8	3	0	202	15	0			
								4335	0	11
Mortar	2245	16	1	0	1258	14	11			
Clinker	428	12	2	0	105	5	10			
								1364	0	9
Calorific Power (contribution from Electricity Dept. for Refuse burnt) ...	13782	12	2	0	600	0	0			
								600	0	0
Total amount realised					£6299	1	8			
1919					£4135	7	5			
1918					£1879	8	0			
1917					£1425	18	11			
1916					£1261	7	1			
1915					£1549	15	2			
1914					£1841	2	11			

**Amount of Refuse and Cost of Collecting and Destroying
same for the Year ended 31st December, 1920.**

Weight Brought in:

Average Weight
per load.

By Team Labour.	T.	C.	Q.	T.	C.	Q.
5185 loads of Domestic Refuse	9384	17	2	1	16	0
239 ,, Market Refuse...	217	8	2	0	18	0
Fish and Trade Refuse	893	18	0			
	<u>10496</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>			

By Electric Vehicle.

1114 loads of Domestic Refuse .	2541	13	2	2	5	2	„
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By Petrol Vehicles.

558 loads of Domestic Refuse .	744	14	2	1	6	2	„
--------------------------------	-----	----	---	---	---	---	---

Total weight of Refuse brought to Destructors	13782	12	0				
--	-------	----	---	--	--	--	--

Cost of Collection:

By Team Labour.

Average Per
Cost ton.

Domestic Refuse only (9384 tons)	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Wages	1060	12	2	2	3.1	„
Team Labour.....	1773	19	9	3	9.3	„

(Weight bonus of £38 1s. 2d. included)	2834	11	11	6	0.4	„
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By Electric Vehicle.

Domestic Refuse only (2541 tons)						
Wages	500	14	5	3	11.2	„
Running Costs : 1,279 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.	170	12	8	1	4.1	„

(Weight bonus of £23 15s. 4d. included)	671	7	1	5	3.3	„
--	-----	---	---	---	-----	---

By Petrol Vehicles.

Domestic Refuse only (744 tons)						
Wages	147	0	9	3	11.4	„
Running Costs : 519 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.	64	3	0	1	8.6	„

(Weight bonus of £6 1s. 8d. included)	211	3	9	5	8.0	„
--	-----	---	---	---	-----	---

Cost of Destruction:

All Refuse (13,782 tons)	2984	6	7	4	3.9	„
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TOTAL COST OF COLLECTION AND DESTRUCTION	6701	10	8	9	8.7	„
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Pig Keeping.

Reference is made under the heading of **Salvage** to the using up of vegetable waste for pig feeding. The following statement goes to prove that the depositing of vegetable waste in ashbins is putting matter in the wrong place.

Statement of Income & Expenditure under the above heading, for the year ended 31st December, 1920.

INCOME.		£	s.	d.
Store pigs sold (10)		250	10	0
Pigs sold for slaughter (78)		1547	19	11
Miscellaneous receipts		55	10	5
		<hr/>		
		1854	0	4
Value of live stock and food at 31/12/20...		386	11	4
		<hr/>		
		£2240	11	8
EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
Live stock purchased (23)		193	15	0
Food		540	18	6
Bedding, etc.		14	5	0
Wages & Team Labour		321	8	3
Alterations, repairs, etc.		9	3	8
Utensils, renewals, etc.		3	14	0
Fuel, Light and Rent		81	5	1
Whole estimated cost of collecting potato-parings by scavengers		250	0	0
		<hr/>		
		1414	9	6
Value of live stock and food at 31/12/19...		458	5	0
BALANCE		367	17	2
		<hr/>		
		£2240	11	8
		<hr/>		

